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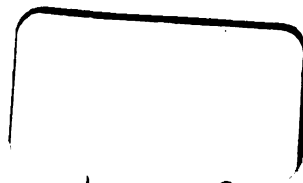


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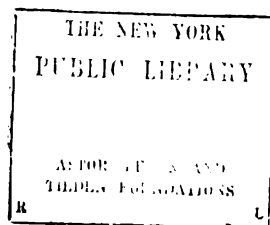
1. Man, Earls of
2. Man's lodging, Stirling, Scot.

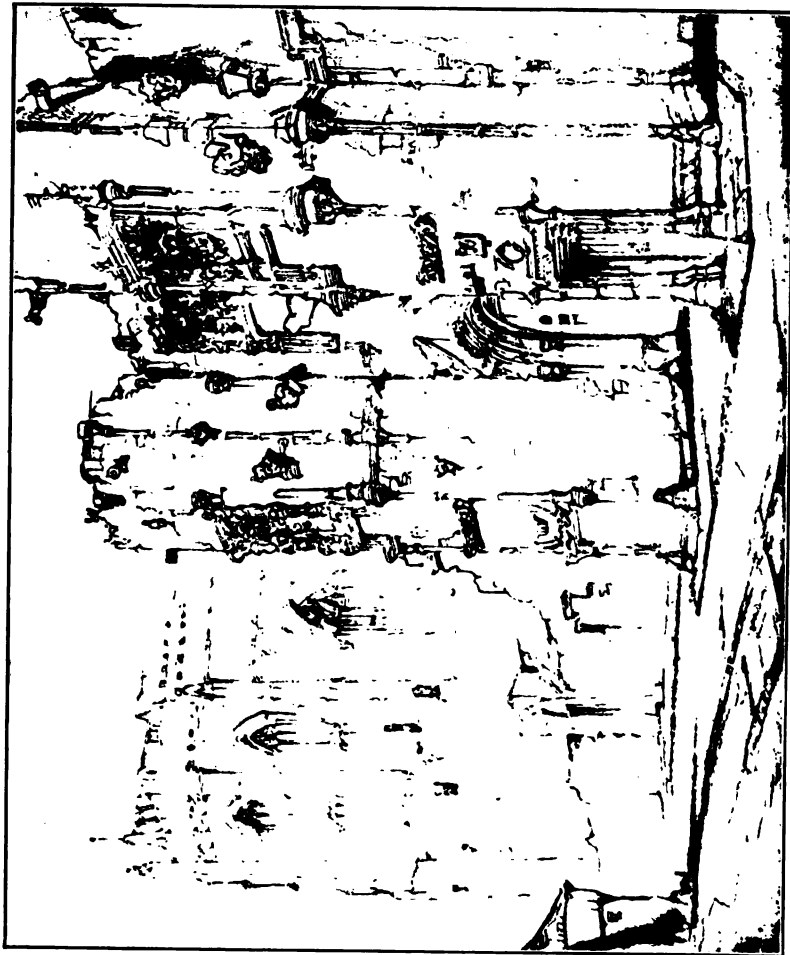
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Mar's Lodging and East Church.

After a Drawing by John Ruskin.

THE EARL OF MAR'S LODGING. STIRLING.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL

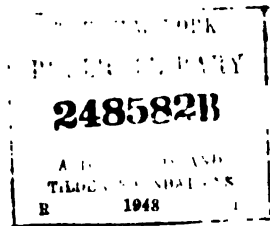
BY EX-BAILIE RONALD.

With an Appendix by JOHN W. SMALL, F.S.A.,
Architect.

ENEAS MACKAY,
45 MURRAY PLACE, STIRLING.

1905.

YJL



The following paper on the EARL OF MAR'S LODGING
IN STIRLING is in lieu of an introduction to the Household
Book of Lady Marie Stewart, daughter of Esme, Duke of
Lennox, and Countess of Mar, the reason being, that though
it contains a few rays of light regarding the domestic life of
the aristocracy of Scotland from 1638 to 1643, they are not
susceptible of being worked up to any general or historical
effect.

MS. 1. 1. 1. 1923

*100 copies of this Hand-made Paper Edition
printed.*

This copy is No. 96.

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* The original papers concerning these details are in possession of Sheriff Alexander Erskine Murray, Lady Mar's great-great-great-great-grandson. Lady Mar's "Household Book," with a memoir, was printed for private circulation only, being compiled by her descendant, Charles Kirkpatrick Shairp.

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THE EARL OF MAR'S LODGING



The Earl of Mar's Lodging.

BY JAMES RONALD.

THE builder of Mar's Lodging was John, Lord Erskine, to whom, in 1562, his right on the ground of justice was restored the titles of Mar and Garioch, notwithstanding the Queen's natural brother was then Earl of Mar. He subsequently became Regent of the Kingdom, and died 28th October, 1572.

Regarding the building itself, Sir Robert Sibbald says:—"On the west end of this street (Broad Street) the Earl of Mar has a stately house of hewen stone, of curious architecture. The front of it is like to a Port entering to a city, and adds much to the beauty of the town." An eminent architect, Thomas Ross, Edinburgh, F.S.A. Scot., states:—"There is

a general belief that this house was erected out of the ruins of the neighbouring Abbey of Cambuskenneth, but no one having the least acquaintance with architectural detail will give any credit to this. Mar's Lodging exhibits the characteristic features which prevailed during the sixteenth century, and this is the most elaborate specimen now remaining. Its octagonal drum towers recall those of Linlithgow and St. Andrews ; all the details of the front, such as the angle shafts with their caps and bases, the corbels for supporting statues, the cannon-shaped gargoyles, the shot holes, and the mouldings of the doors and the windows, show that this is a genuine design, and not a building of patchwork, made up from the spoil of an old Abbey." Certainly no carved or moulded stones from the Abbey or any other building have been used without being altered and redressed. All the stones have been carefully designed and executed for the position they occupy.

The building, when entire, would be about one hundred and twenty feet in length, and about thirty

feet in breadth. The two end portions may have been only two storeys in height ; but the centre portion, extending over the two towers must have been three storeys high, for on a recent visit we found three steps of a turret stair still in position, at the level of what might be the second floor of the south tower. However, all that now remains of this once magnificent building is a portion of the front wall, and the vaults of the ground floor.

In the centre of the front elevation is an arched gateway, which formed the main entrance, by a passage seven feet wide through the building to the back court ; but whether or not this was the entrance to the upper floor cannot now be determined.

The octagonal towers on each side of the main entrance had doors in front, the one to the south having a turnpike stair leading to the floor above. The door is now built up, and the stair has disappeared, but the ends of the steps can still be seen in the tower walls. The north tower door forms the access to two cellars or vaults, arched

over. About forty feet at each end of the building was occupied by vaults on the ground floor, three at each end, but the one next the Church has at some period been removed, leaving only two at the south end. Each of these vaults was provided with a door and a small window, and the prevailing opinion of experts now is that these vaults were booths or shops of the sixteenth century. Over the main entrance are the Royal Arms of Scotland; on the south tower, the armorial bearings of John, Earl of Mar; and on the north tower those of his Countess, Annabella Murray of Tullibardine; while scattered over the building is the initial letter **A** encircled with a coronet, also in honour of Annabella. Over the south tower is inscribed, in quaint language—

THE . MOIR . I . STAND . ON . OPPIN . HITHT
MY . FAVLTIS . MOIR . SVBIECT . AR . TO . SITHT

Over the north tower door—

I . PRAY . AL . LVIKARIS . ON . THIS . LVGING
VITH . GENTIL . E . TO . GIF . THEIR . IVGING

On the panel over arched entrance at the back—

ESSPY . SPEIK . FVRTH . AND . SPAIR . NOTHT
CONSIDDIR . VEIL . I . CAIR . NOTHT

These inscriptions suggest to us that the Earl of Mar was so highly pleased with his mansion, both in design and workmanship, that he invited and even defied the severest criticism. There is an ornament on the south tower having the crown and the initials I.R. 6 (King James VI.) intertwined with a cord or ribbon ; also one on the north tower, with the St. Andrew's Cross, the crown, and the thistle. These and many others are worthy of mention, and they are all in an excellent state of preservation. We need not enter further into these interesting details, seeing that Mr. Small's excellent drawings of Mar's Lodging are to form part of this work. We prefer going into the history of the building, so far as we have ascertained the facts regarding it.

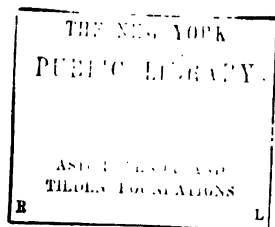
The Story of Mar's Lodging.

IT is somewhat difficult to give the story of this building, on account of Mar's hereditary connection with Stirling Castle. It is even maintained by some that it was never completed, but we think there is sufficient evidence to prove that it was completed, and also inhabited. It was commenced to be built by the Regent Mar about 1567, and we believe it was completed before his death in 1572.

At the Raid of Stirling, in 1571, Buchanan, in his History of Scotland, tells us—"John Erskine, governor of the castle, who had before in vain attempted to break through the guarded streets to the market place, at last ordered a body of his musqueteers to occupy his new house, which was then nearly finished, and overlooked the whole market-place, the enemy having neglected to take



John, 7th Earl of Mar, of the name of Erskine.



possession of it, as it was empty, and not completed ; this afforded a safe station to the King's party, whence they could annoy the enemy." You will note in the foregoing extract that "his new house" was "nearly finished." We learn further that "the Regent Mar, finding his pious endeavours for peace thwarted, worn out with the vexations and cares of public life, returned to Stirling, where he died, as was generally supposed, of a broken heart," at three hours in the morning of 29th October, 1572. Now this happened thirteen months after Kirkcaldy's Raid, and it is just possible he may have died in his own house.

It was occupied and possessed by his widow, Dame Annabella Murray, Countess of Mar. There is also authority for stating that James VI. and his Queen took up their abode in it in December, 1593, while the Castle was being prepared for their reception.

His son, John, Earl of Mar, and seventh of the name of Erskine, did, we know, occupy and make it

his residence on many occasions. He married the Honourable Anne Drummond, daughter of David, the second Lord Drummond, by whom he had one son. During this period of his married life we do not hear much in connection with this building. But we hear something during his second marriage with Lady Marie Stewart, daughter of Esme, Duke of Lennox. The story goes, "that the Lady Marie made a conquest of John, Earl of Mar, who was at that time thirty-five years old, and she but a girl. His Lordship, finding the young lady scornful, became low-spirited to such a degree as to alarm his schoolfellow, the King (James VI.), for his life. Learning what was the matter, King James told him, in his characteristic familiar style, "Ye shanna dee, Jock,* for ony lass in a' the land." He then used his influence, as virtual guardian of the Lennox family, and soon brought about the match. They were married about the 20th December, 1592. The

* *Note.*—The King, from memory of some incident of their early school-days, used to call the Earl by the name of "Jock o' Sklaittis."

King honoured the marriage with his presence, and spent his Christmas at Alloa with the newly-wedded pair.

From the Kirk Session Records we learn that the Mar family were living in this house in 1607 and 1608. In 1610 the Earl of Mar was here as His Majesty's Commissioner, empowered to settle the civic strife between the Seven Incorporated Trades and the Town Council. He was here again with his family in 1614, after his home-coming from London, where the King conferred upon him the Order of the Garter. He spent the winter of 1631 in his own house in Stirling, and, designing to amuse himself with the fox-hunting, sent a letter to his cousin, the Laird of Glenurchy, "entreating the favour of a couple of good earth dogs." And then we have the announcement of his death, as follows : "Died at Stirling (in his own house), 14 December, 1634, John, Earl of Mar, Lord Treasurer of Scotland, the school friend of James VI., and a most respectable nobleman."

Scott of Scotstarvet said of Lord Mar—"His chief delight was in hunting, and he procured, by Acts of Parliament, that none should hunt within divers miles of the King's house; yet often that which is most pleasant to a man is his overthrow, for, walking in his own hall, a dog cast him off his feet, and lamed his leg, of which he died." On account of the great severity of the winter, the depth of snow, and the badness of the roads, the funeral was delayed for three months. He was buried at Alloa, 7th April, 1635.

After her husband's death, Lady Marie, when in Stirling, lived in the Castle. We are told that Lady Marie was on bad terms with her step-son, John, Earl of Mar, and worse with his wife. In one of her letters to her own favourite son, Sir Charles Erskine, she complains that Lady Mar had raised many reports to her disadvantage, such as that she had murdered her daughter-in-law, Lady Buchan, and threatened to turn herself, by violence, out of her pew in the Church of Stirling. This occurred

about 1642, when the Earl of Mar and his Countess had been living in the Mar mansion, and the Lady Marie in the Castle. John, Earl of Mar, and eighth of the name of Erskine, was at first a Covenanter, and had the charge of Stirling Castle in the Covenanters' interest during the year 1639. In all likelihood the family would occupy the mansion at the same time. Along with Montrose and others he engaged in the negotiations in seeking aid from France. Like Montrose, too, he is said to have turned Loyalist, and thereby forfeited his estates. He had numerous transactions with the Town Council of Stirling in the way of borrowing money, and died in difficulties in 1653.

His son, John, Earl of Mar, and ninth of the name of Erskine, lived in retirement till the Restoration, when he had the estates restored to him. He does not appear to have come to Stirling at all. He died in 1668.

Charles, Earl of Mar, and tenth of the name of Erskine, succeeded to the estates in 1664, and was

appointed a Lord of Privy Council in 1682. He came to Stirling in 1683 and 1688, and on each occasion was entertained by the Provost and Magistrates. He was a Jacobite, and was present at the Convention of Estates which met in Edinburgh on 13th March, 1689, to settle the Scottish government, the majority being in favour of William, Prince of Orange, while the minority were in favour of returning James VII. It was a turbulent meeting, the noted James Graham of Claverhouse keeping them in fear and with locked doors until he left Edinburgh on Monday, 18th March. It was proposed before he left that the minority would meet him at a certain place, and proceed to Stirling for the purpose of holding a counter Convention in favour of the late king. When it came to the point of action, the men who were to have taken the most prominent part in the counter Convention abandoned the scheme. When the Convention was dismissed on that day, the Earl of Mar attempted to leave the town by the only gate that was guarded, but was

arrested and brought back. Some authorities say that having committed himself to Claverhouse, he was very willing to be brought back.

On the adjournment of the Convention on 30th April, he came to Stirling in great state, attended by the members of his court, and seems to have stayed in his own mansion for several weeks. This will be seen from the following extracts from the Burgh accounts :—" May 3d, 1689—Item, Spent be the Proveist (Hugh Kennedy of Shelloch) with my lorde Marr and his court, with the officers in the toune, £10 4s. od.," and on " May 19—Item, Spent be the Proveist with my lorde Marr and his court, with some of the officers in the toune, £4 16s. od."

It would appear as if this was the occasion to which Sir Robert Sibbald refers when he says—" The Earl of Mar is said to have kept a very great Port in this house, which occasioned one of the Stirling merchants—who had been merchandising in the Baltic—to say, when he came home, that the

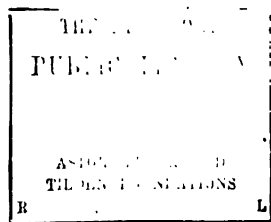
Earl of Mar kept a greater house here than the King of Denmark either did or could keep."

An article in the *Edinburgh Magazine*, 1805, states that the Earl of Mar died 23rd April, 1689, but in the face of the above records this cannot be correct. Sir Henry Craik, in his *Century of Scottish History*, page 81, says "that the Earl of Mar had shown no great consistency of political principle, and after abandoning his hereditary loyalty, he had opposed the Stuart cause at the Revolution only to repent once more, so bitterly that, according to common belief, his remorse had led him to take his own life." The probability is that he died soon after his visit to Stirling.

We now come to John, Earl of Mar, and eleventh of the name of Erskine, said to be one of the most distinguished men of his day, but unfortunate in his attachment to the house of Stewart. He was the son of Charles, Earl of Mar, and Lady Mary Maule, and was born at Alloa in February, 1675.



Sir Charles Erskine of Alva,
Favourite Son of Lady Marie.



We are not aware if he ever lived in his Stirling mansion, but he was here in 1689. A peculiar and pathetic interest is attached to the following record of his visit:—"September 21—Item, to the Proveist to give to my Lord Marr, the Chancellouris child-rine and uthers, 3 pound oringe peill, 3 pound cordisidrone (citron peel), and four half pounds rugh allmons, £13 10s. od." Lord Mar at this time would be a lad of fourteen years of age, and it would be his first visit to Stirling since his father's death. The Chancellor was the Earl of Perth, at this time the worst-hated man in Scotland, lying a prisoner in Stirling Castle. His children had probably come here, if possible to see their father, and it was a kindly act on the part of the Provost to entertain the young people under the circumstances.

The Justiciary Court was held here on 12th November, 1697, and lasted five days and nights. The Magistrates entertained the Earl of Mar, who had been here at the time, along with the Judges,

their clerk, and others, in Mr. John Martin's inn. The Earl may possibly have been living in his own house. The next occasion on which he was here was in September, 1700, when the following record appears:—"Item, payd to Proveist Stevensone what he had given out on the touns accompt to viollers and drums, at a treat in the Castle be the Earle of Marr, and utherways conform to particular acompt, £10 12s. od." This evidently refers to an entertainment which took place in the Castle.

On reaching manhood, Mar had been introduced to Queen Anne, who saw with pleasure the early promise of his political genius, and took him under her immediate protection. In 1702, soon after her accession to the throne, she appointed him one of her Privy Council, gave him the command of a regiment of infantry, and honoured him with the ribbon of the Most Noble Order of St. Andrew. In 1703 the Earl's regiment occupied Stirling Castle, when a treat was given by the magistrates to the officers for allowing the regiment to attend Provost

Stevenson's funeral. He continued high in honours and appointments till the death of Queen Anne.

Sir Henry Craik in his *Century of Scottish History*, page 81, says of him, "He was now a man of forty years of age, but already his career had been a strange one. Born to the succession of an ancient title and vast territorial influence, his birth was attended by baleful shadows. He was brought up by a mother from whom he inherited a misshapen body and a perverse nature. To a deformed person he joined a certain dexterity and abundant resources of intrigue, and his position was such as almost forced him to use that intrigue as the means of advancing his personal interest."

At the accession of George I. a great change took place in the fortunes of Lord Mar. The King, evidently on the advice of his Ministers, would have nothing to say to him, would not even see him. He was at the same time commanded to deliver up the seals of office, and informed that the King had no further occasion for his services. Mar,

thus repulsed in his advances to the new monarch, took the rash and fatal step which ultimately led to his ruin, by raising the standard of rebellion, and madly attempting the overthrow of the King. This rebellion, which lasted for some six months, collapsed with the flight of the Pretender, accompanied by the Earl of Mar. During the course of the insurrection the authorities took possession of Mar's Lodging, and put it in repair for the accommodation of soldiers of the Royal army.

After the Rebellion of 1715, the Mar estates were forfeited to the Crown, and the Earl of Mar died in exile, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the month of May, 1732. The estates were bought back from the Government in 1723 by the Earl's brother, Lord Grange, for the sum of £36,000, for the benefit of his nephew, Thomas, Lord Erskine, the Earl's only son, to whom they were conveyed in 1739.

In his legacy to his son, dated at Chillon, France, March, 1726, the exiled Earl expresses a high opinion of his ancestor the Regent's lodging.

After dealing with the directions for building additions to the Old Tower at Alloa, "venerable for its antiquity," and to erect a black marble tomb in Alloa Church, he advised his son, who had been put into possession of the family estates, forfeited by his treason; if he (the son) recovered the family hereditary office of Governor of Stirling Castle. "And you should not have the Castle to live in, you have a good shell of a house in the town, which cost your predecessor considerably. It wants to be repaired, which is necessary to be done, and with some alterations and additions, which would not cost much, would be a very good convenient house for you to live in, as is proposed your doing in the Castle should it be restored to you.

"The principal apartments of this house have been rightly made so high up that they overlook the town and have the prospect of the country, which it has fully, and is as fine an one as is to be seen anywhere.

"The house has a fine appearance to the street,

and out of regard and respect to the builder, it behoves the family that is to come of him not to part with this house nor let it go to ruin, so recommend the preservation of it to you, to keep up the character as was given by an excellent poet, though bad and great man (George Buchanan), of our predecessor the Good Regent; your great grandfather's great grandfather the Earl of Mar."

I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Fleming for permission to use this letter.

Unfortunately the son followed none of his father's recommendations, and nothing was done,

Meanwhile the Mar Lodging suffered from exposure and neglect, and may be said to be on the down grade. In October, 1732, vagrants were so numerous in Stirling, that to remedy the evil the Town Treasurer got instructions to build or purchase a house within the burgh, in order to receive in and detain vagrants and idle persons, in terms of the Act of Parliament, 4th September, 1672. In looking about the town the Mar Lodging seemed to be the

most suitable place for such a purpose, if it could be got. Negotiations were entered into, and on 28th April, 1733, James Alexander, the Town Treasurer, was instructed to enter into a tack or lease with the Honourable Lord Grange and Dunn, of the Earl of Mar's great lodging, high and laigh, with the closs, well, garden, and gardener's house, for fifty-seven years, at a yearly rent of thirty pounds. The Town Council engaged themselves to put the house in order and maintain the roof, but not the walls.

After this Lord Grange had a most intimate connection with Stirling. He received the freedom of the Burgh on 4th August, 1735. He was elected Provost of Stirling for two terms—from 1735 to 1737, and from 1739 to 1741. He was then elected Member of Parliament for the Stirling District of Burghs. As a lawyer he first recognised the importance of the Act of Council for the right managing and improving the common good and revenue of the town and hospitals, of date 3rd

August, 1695, better known as the "Long Act." At his own expense he provided five hundred copies, and presented them to the Town Council for distribution among themselves, and any other of the burgesses who might desire them. He also paid the debt owing to the town by former Earls of Mar. After a chequered life he died, in poverty and obscurity, in London in 1754.

Thomas, Lord Erskine, the attainted Earl of Mar's son, had also an intimate connection with the burgh, being Member of Parliament in 1734. After finishing his term in Parliament, he was elected Provost of the Burgh for two years, from 1737 to 1739. He died without issue in 1766.

But to return to our subject. After the lease was entered upon with Lord Grange, the name of the house was changed from Mar's Lodging to Mar's Work, because the Town Council used it as a workhouse. It continued to be occupied as a workhouse till the Rebellion of 1745. On 12th January, 1746, Prince Charles' troops, having got all

their cannon over the Forth, broke ground between the Church and Mar's Work, for erecting a battery there against the Castle. Scarcely had they managed to plant their cannon, when General Blakeney fired upon them several times from the Castle, and demolished their works. In doing so, we believe he damaged to a considerable extent Mar's house, particularly the end of the building nearest to the Church.

This seems to be borne out by the fact that after the Rebellion the Town Council were on the outlook for another workhouse. They found another place suitable at the old Tolbooth. We find on 9th March, 1752, the Treasurer was instructed to make repairs on certain rooms of the old Tolbooth, for a workhouse, and to continue the same till finished. The following is a description of the rooms:—"The three laigh vaults immediately to the south of the common guard-room, in each of which there is a chimney or vent, and the two high rooms in the back prison, known by the name of the Schinner's

Hall and Mary Mathie's Chamber, in each of which there are chimneys or vents, and new lights struck out."

Mar's Lodging is again left to exposure and neglect. In 1760 it is described as "a magnificent building, though in the bad taste of the time of James V." On 14th August, 1782, the Town Council, having considered that "the tenement at the head of the Broad Street, commonly called Mar's Work, has been ruinous and uninhabitable for these many years, they appoint the Fiscal to raise the proper action for having the same disposed of, unless it is rebuilt by the proprietors within a year and a day, according to law." So far as we are aware, this action on the part of the Town Council providentially came to nothing, and the building remained magnificent, even in its ruined condition, for the next seventy years, when there occurred a change of proprietors. On 23rd March, 1857, the late Earl of Mar and Kellie granted a feu charter to the Town Council, of "all and heall" that piece of

ground adjoining the churchyard, and attached to the Church of Stirling, comprehending the two portions of ground known as the Lady Hill and Mar's Garden, with that great building or tenement called Mar's Work, and that little building near the Church, and containing, exclusive of Mar's Work, one acre, thirty falls and two ells, Scotch measure."

This building is now the property of the Town Council of Stirling, and it falls to them to see to its preservation as a venerable ruin and an interesting historic landmark.

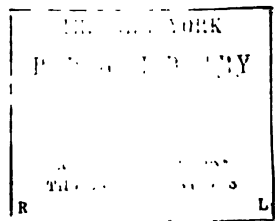
The Countess of Mar.

LADY MARIE STEWART, Countess of Mar, was the second daughter of Esme (pronounced Aimee), first Duke of Lenox.

The Duke of Lenox died at Paris, 26th May, 1583, of fatigue and grief, leaving his children to the adoption of King James the Sixth of Scotland, whose father and the Duke were first cousins, and who had always regarded Lenox with the warmest friendship. An acrostic on his Grace, which is far less elegant than ingenious, forms an introduction to James's poem of the Phoenix, in his "Essays of a Prentise in the Divine Art of Poesie," first printed in the year 1584; and though Sibbald supposes that the poem itself alludes to the misfortunes of the King's mother, many stanzas appear to point much more clearly to the fate of the Duke.



Lady Marie Stewart, Countess of Mar.



Lady Marie made a conquest of John, Earl of Mar, who was considerably older than herself, and a widower. It is said that at first Lady Marie rejected his addresses with great disdain, which reduced his Lordship almost to despair, so that he shed abundance of tears,* fell sick, and betook himself to his bed; but the King approved of his suit, and contrived to mollify the young lady, whose principal objection was that the Earl had already an heir to his estates. James pledged himself to promote her sons as much as he could, and the marriage took place in the year 1592, about Christmas, which the King spent at Alloa with the new wedded couple.

At the baptism of Prince Henry (1593) the Countess of Mar, accompanied by a number of ladies, had the honour of lifting the child from his bed, and delivering him to the Duke of Lenox, who

* It is known that Lord Mar wept on a much more rational account—the condemnation of Sir Walter Raleigh.—*Vide* Lodge's "Illustrations of British History," Vol. III.

presented him to the Ambassadors. The Prince was afterwards put under the care of her husband and the Dowager Countess of Mar, a woman of extraordinary sense and unblemished reputation, though Knox, with his usual politeness, terms her Jezabell.* She and her husband, the Regent, had

* In another place, recounting the commitment to ward of several of the Popish faction, which was allowed by the Queen to satisfy the reformed godly, he adds :— "The Lady Erskine (a mete morsell for the Devil's mouth) gat the Bischope (of St. Andrews) for hir pairt."

The following last legacies of this lady were copied from the original paper in the possession of James Erskine, Esq. of Cambus :—

"The last legacies of Dame Annabell Murray, Countess of Mar.

"I, Dame Annabell Murray, Countas of Mar, lavis in legacie to Marie Erskyne, my oy, my gown of blak damas, with ten elnis of blak grograne taftie to be ane new gown. Item, I laive to Anna Erskyne, my oy, my gown of Ramach taftie, round taillit, the foir breists yr of lynit with plush ; and to hir twelf elnis of whyt of grograne taftie of my awln making. Item, to my sistir, the Lady Abircairny, my gown of chamlet of silk, pasmentit with bred velvat pasments, the breist thairof lynit with plush, with my doublat and skirt of plaine blak velvat. Item, to David Murray, brother germane to Williame Murray of Abircairny, my sistir sone, ane hundreth marks, with ane Dulle of Serg. Item, to the Persone of Invernaghtie, and Agnes Bruce, his spous, by and attour my former legacie, aught bolls eat meall. Item, to Williame Brog, Chirurgian, four bolls eat meall. In witness heirof I have subscryvit thir presents (wretin be James Duncansone, nottar in Stirling) with

discharged a like trust in the education of King James himself, with much honour to both. "About the end of October, 1574," says Mr. James Melvill in his Diary, "we came to Sterling, where we remained two days, and saw the King, the sweetest sight in Europe that day for strong and extraordinary gifts of ingyne, judgment, memory, and language. I heard him discourse, walking up and down in the auld Lady Mar's hand, of knowledge and government, to my great marvel and astonishment."

Lady Marie's husband died at Stirling, 14th December, 1634, and was buried at Alloa, 7th April, 1635. Scot of Scotstarvet remarks, that "his chief delight was in hunting; and he procured, by Acts of Parliament, that none should hunt within

my awin hand as followes :—At Stirling the xix day of Januar, the zeir of God luvie three zeirs, befor thir witnes, James Kinros of Kippenros, Thomas Ewing, my servand, and the said James Duncansone, nott."

There is extant a paper entitled, "Charge to Alexr. Erakine of Gogar," for the keeping of King James the Sixth when a child—"his Highness continuing as afore under the noriture of the Lady Countesse of Mar, his Majesties governante, as toward his mouth, and ordering of person."

divers miles of the King's house ; yet often that which is most pleasant to a man is his overthrow ; for, walking in his own hall, a dog cast him off his feet, and lamed his leg, of which he died ; and at his burial, a hare having run through the company, his special chamberlain, Alexander Stirling, fell off his horse, and broke his neck."

Besides a considerable juncture from the Earl of Mar, Lady Marie had an annual pension of five hundred pounds sterling from the King, which commenced in the year 1625. Many of her letters, addressed during her widowhood to her favourite son, Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, are still preserved, but they are of little interest, and principally regard lawsuits, in which she was involved with her step-son. Lady Marie resided in Stirling Castle. Writing to Sir Charles, when he had been for a considerable time absent, she says—"the does in the park long for you, and so do I."

Extracts from the accounts of the Chamberlain of Lady Mary :—

Stirling, 17 August, 1638.—To Mr Ja. Scott for ane cap to Mr Willm. Erskine, 24sh.

Item, to my Laidy to give the French lakey yat served my Lord Erskine when he went bak to France, 4sh.

22 August.—To Alexr. Burne, merchant, for 22 elnes braid silk passmentis, 8l. 16sh.*

25.—Item, to ane poore distrest woman at my La. directione, as she came from ye prayers, 6sh.

Item, sent to my Laidy to play with the Lady Glenurquhay after suppar, 4sh.

1 Sept.—For making a chest to Katharine Ramsay, who deceast the night before, 20sh. For two half pounds of tobako and 18 pypes to spend at her leikwake, 21sh. For four gallons and ane quart aill, at 10sh. 8d. a gallon, to spend at her leikwake. To the bellman yat went through

* There was formerly in Lady Marie's cabinet a bond, signed by the Duke of Lenox and other noblemen, by which they engaged themselves, at a certain time, to leave off the wearing of passments, as matters of expense and superfluity; it was indorsed, "the passment band."

- the toune to warn to her buriall, 12sh. To the makers of the graffe, 12sh. 4d.
- Payit to Alexr. Cunningham for a picke of firr for John the bairne, 8sh. Item, to my Laidy to give to John ye bairne, 27sh.
- 8 of Septr.—To twa hieland singing wemen at my Laidies comand, 6sh.
- 23d Septr.—To ane lame man callit Kosse, who playes the plaisant, 3sh.
- 2 Octr.—To my Laidy to give ane chapman boy to begin his pack with, 30sh.
- 3d Oct.—Payit for binding ye buik of the Martyres of England's lives, 8sh.
- Item, payit for ploumes yt my Laidy lost att ye dyce with ye Laidy Glenurquhay, 8sh.
- 13 Octr.—Payit to ye buik binder for binding ane writtan preaching buik, covering and clasping my Laidies byble, and shewing on the covering on the prayer bk. 28sh.
- Payit for ane golf club to John the bairne, 5sh.
- Item, to my Laidy when she went to the

crystening of Mr David Dromont's sonne, two
dollers.

31.—For dichting, and a scabert to Lord James'
sword, 29sh.

9 Novr.—To Andrew Erskine to give the poor at
my Laidy's onlowping, 12sh.

Dec. 1638.—Item, payit for ane cutthrot bowat, to
be sent to Stirling to John ye bairne, 28sh.

Payit for ane book callit ye Bishop's declaratione,
10sh.

Item, payit to John yt he gave to ane woman who
brought ane dwerfe to my Lady, 12sh.

11 June, 1639.—To Thom. Eld sent to Alloway for
horses to take my Laidies children and servantes
to the armie then lying att the border, 2sh.

Payit to the Lady Glenurquhay for aqua vitae that
she boght to my Laidy, 6sh.

Payit for ane belt to Lord James to carry his
carabine in to ye armie, 7sh.

13 June.—Given to my Laidy when we went there,
15l. 5sh. 2d.

Item, to the drummes at the port of Stirling as my
La. children went to the armie then at Duns,
6sh.

June, 1639.—Payit for carrying downe ye silver
wark to the Counsell house to be weyed and
delyt. to the towne Thesaurer of Edin. 10sh.*

Item, payit for John his bed fyve nights in the
towne of Duns, 15sh.

* One of the methods fallen upon by the Covenanters to collect money was the ordaining of every person to bring in his plate to the Receiver-General, for which he was to receive bond from some person embarked in the cause. This device was not at first greatly relished, but it finally produced a large sum, the pulpits being employed, and the she saints extremely zealous.

Women, that left no stone unturned
In which the cause might be concerned,
Brought in their children's spoons and whistles
To purchase swords, carbines, and pistols ;
Their husbands, cullies, and sweethearts,
To take the saints and church's parts ;
Drew several gifted brethren in
That for the bishops would have been ;
And fixed 'em constant to the party
With motives powerful and hearty.

—*Hudibras*, Part II., Canto 2.

Payit for towes knitt on ye graithis, our owne being stollen, 10sh.

Julie, 1639.—To my Laidy Marques of Huntlie her man who brought letters, 12sh.

12.—Payit for grease to grease the coatch as she was a goeing to Alloway with Charles's Laidy, 3sh.

24 Julie.—Payit for ane horse hyre to Alloway when Jon went to arrest my Lord his coals, 8sh.

Item, payit to Domine Wallace for putting ane claspe on my Laidies byble, 2sh.

August, 1639.—Payit to the smyth for fyve shoen, thrie to ye horse Laidy Marie* did ryd on, one to the naige Mr. Thomas Rollock did ryd on, and one to ye coatche horse, 15sh.

4 Octr.—To ye blind singer callit Keller, the Dunbar man, 12sh.

* Lady Marie Erskine, daughter of the Earl of Buchan; she married Alexander, Lord Pitsligo, and had issue. Mr. Thomas Rollock was the Countess of Mar's chaplain.

-
- 7 of Octr.—To ane skinner boy for shewing ane furred petticoat, 6sh.
 23 Octr.—For the book callit David Lyndesay, to John Cuninghame, 12sh.
 29 Octr.—For litting ane pare hose blue to my Laidy, 6sh.
 5 Novr.—To Domine Wallace att my Laidies owne directione, besyde ye money sent him before, in respect it was not given him before ye turnoys were cryed downe, 8sh.*
-

* "Upon the second day of November (1639) King Charles's turners, stricken be the Earl of Stirling, by virtue of the King's gift, were, by proclamation at the Cross of Edinburgh, cried down from two pennies to one penny; King James turners to pass for two pennies, because they were no less worth; and the kaird turners simpliciter discharged, as false cunzies; but this proclamation was shortly recalled, because there was no other money passing to make change, and so were suffered to pass for a time for two pennies."—Spalding, Vol. I. p. 197.

"The Earl of Stirling got a liberty to coin base money far under the value of weight of copper, which brought great prejudice to the kingdom; at which time he built his great lodging in Stirling, and put on the gate thereof, "per mare per terras," which a merry man changed, "per metre, per turners"—meaning, that he had attained to his estate by poesy, and that gift of base money."—*Staggering State*, p. 73.

This "great lodging" was afterwards purchased by the Argyll family, and is still entire.

-
- 8 Novr.—To my Laidy in turnoys good and bad,
33l. 11sh. 8d.
- 23rd April.—Payit for ane pare shivrone gloofis* for
my Laidy, 6sh.
- 28 April.—To two poor weamen, att the pallace
gaitt off Dunfermling, as my Laidy went by,
1sh.
- 4 May.—To the poor at the gait of Lesliet† at my
Ladies onlowping, 6sh.
- 23.—For ane pare dog's lathir gloofis to the Earle
of Buchan, 12sh.
- 25.—To blind Watt ye pyper, 1sh.—Yt day payit to
ane skinner for mending ye pok yt carryes my
Laidy's night graithe, 2sh.
-

* The Marchioness of Newcastle, in the preface to the sixth part of her *Philosophy*, dedicated to all learned physicians, mentions a very barbarous nostrum for whitening the hands, practised in her time: "though it is a usual custom for ladies and women of quality, after the hunting of a deer, to stand by, untill they are ript up, that they might wash their hands in the blood, supposing it will make them white, yet I never did it." This she enumerates, good woman, as one cause of her ignorance respecting anatomy!

† Lady Mar went to Leslie to visit her daughter, Lady Rothes, who died 2nd May, 1640.

27 May.—In drink money to ye twa cobles yt brought down my Laidy and her graithe from Stirling to Alloway, every ane half ane dolar.

Item, yt day, to ane man who broght ye parokitt her cage, 4sh.

Alloway, 23.—To ye man who broght Lady Anna Erskine* her tronk from Leslie, 12sh.

5th Feby. 1642.—To John Wallace, who broght letters from the Mistress of Gray, 4sh.†

21.—Sent to Sir Chas. Erskine to by escorse de sidrone marmolatt, 5l. 6sh. 8d.‡

* Lady Anna was daughter to Lord Buchan, and granddaughter to Lady Mar.

† This Mistress Gray was Anne, daughter of Andrew, eighth Lord Gray, by Anne Ogilvie, sister to the first Earl of Finlater, and relict of James, Earl of Buchan. She married William Gray, junior of Pittendrum, who was killed in a duel, near London, by Lord Southesk, August, 1660.

‡ Mary Queen of Scots is said to have first brought marmalade into Scotland from France, where it was still a great delicacy in Henry the Third's time. In a satirical account of his banquets is this passage :—"Quelque peu de temps après je vis apporter des boëttes dans de vaisselles de toutes couleurs, qu'ils mirent principalement devant ces trois Syresdones, dedans estoient toutes sortes de confitures seiches, mais cela dont ils faisoient plus de cas estoit d'une certaine paste, qui estoit dans une fort grand boëtte de quatre doights de

-
- 26 Feb.—Given to John Robone, notar, for sub-
scriyving La. Elizabethes testament, 12sh.
5th of March.—To Thom. Elder, sent to Edin. with
a letter to Sir John Erskine when his Laidy did
parte with bairne, 12sh.
10th.—To Thomas Moir, who denouncit ye Earl off
Mar and Lord Erskine to horne. 3l.*
14.—To ane poor minister's wyffe who came from
Yrland, 12sh.
15 March.—Payit to the bellman in Alloway for
making Laidy Elizabeth Erskine her graif,

hauteur, dessus laquelle paste il y avoit force figures de sucre qui representoient
des Cupidons, des Venus, et autre de pareille nature, tout cecy estoit
entremeslé d'or et de soye incarnate. Il est vraye que ces figures se peuvent
aisement oster sans toucher à la paste qui estoit dessous, car celan 'y estoit
mis que pour contenter la veuë. Ils nommoient cette paste marmelade."—
Vide L'Isle des Hermaphrodites.

* Lady Marie was on bad terms with her stepson, and worse with his wife.
In one of her letters to Sir Charles Erskine, she complains that Lady Mar
had raised many reports to her disadvantage; such as that she had murdered
her daughter-in-law, Lady Buchan, and threatened to turn herself, by violence,
out of her pew in the Church of Stirling. This was Lady Christian Hay, a
daughter of Francis, ninth Earl of Errol. Her husband, the Earl of Mar, a
man of learning, and a great projector, died 1654.

20sh. Item, payit to James Robysonnes wyff
for two pound tobako, and four douzan pypes
spent at her leit wak, 38sh. 8d. Item, spent in
drink to those who carryit her to Alloway to
her buriall yt night, 41. 16sh. 4d.

16.—To Katharine Bryce to pay for some oyle
boght by her for La. Elizabeth's corps, 13sh. 4d.

Character of John, Earl of Mar, Regent,

as pourtrayed by that "though bad and great
man (George Buchanan)"—see page 30.

Buchanani Miscellaneorum Liber.

XXV.

JOANNI ARESKINO, Comiti Marriae,
Scotorum Proregi.

Si quis Areskinum memoret per bella ferocem,
Pace gravem nulli, tempore utroque pium ;
Si quis opes sine fastu, animum sine fraude, carentem
Rebus in ambiguis suspicione fidem ;
Si quod ob has dotes saevis jactata procellis
Fugit in illius patria fessa sinum ;
Vera quidem memoret, sed non et propria : laudes
Qui pariter petet has unus et alter erit.
Illud ei proprium est longo quod in ordine vitae
Nil odium aut livor quod reprehendat habet.

[TRANSLATION.]

Buchanan's Book of Miscellanies.

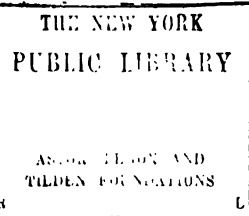
XXV.

To JOHN ERSKINE, Earl of Mar,
Regent of Scotland.

Should anyone report Erskine to have been valiant in war, oppressive to none in peace, and God-fearing both in peace and war, should anyone report that he possessed wealth without arrogance, a mind without guile, and faith without doubt even in suspicious circumstances, and that, on account of those endowments of his, his weary country, betossed by raging storms, fled for refuge to his breast; he would report what indeed is true, and yet would miss the distinguishing characteristic of the man: this man and the other will be on a level with him as candidate for such eulogy. What is specially distinctive of Erskine is that, throughout the course of a long life, neither hate nor spite can find anything in him to censure.



Mar's Lodging, Broad Street.



APPENDIX.

MAR'S LODGING,
WITH SKETCHES IN DETAIL.

Mar's Lodging---Broad Street.

BY J. W. SMALL.

AT the top of Broad Street, and under the shadow of the venerable tower of the churches, is situated a very fine example of the Scots Renaissance, the exact date of the erection being 1570, as shown in the carved achievement of arms over central archway (see Plate 18). It was built by the Earl of Mar, Regent of Scotland, during the minority of James VI.

The elevation, when complete, had been an imposing structure, and extended about 120 feet along the street. In the centre of the front elevation is the main entrance, which had led right through the building. The roof of this passage was barrel

vaulted and enriched with heavily moulded ribs, with centre rib at apex of vault, mitred into the cross ones at their intersection (see Plate 2).

On each side of this archway and close to it are two otagonal towers ten feet in diameter, while to either side of these a two-storeyed erection extends to about forty feet. The building has evidently been only two storeys in height, but these have been high in comparison with others of this period. The whole front is elaborately spotted over with carvings; and the recessed parts between the upper floor windows, carrying carved figures, columns, and statues, remind one of James V.'s Palace in the Castle, the gargoyles above these, to my mind, fixing the height of the walls to two storeys.

The mouldings round the doors and windows of the low flat are good, the carved window sills being bold and effective. A good example of a saving keystone is seen above the whole of these doors and windows.

The cntrance archway had been richly moulded,

the jambs and arch being of one section, flanked on either side with two slender columns, with moulded bases, bands, and caps, the hood moulding of the archway which butts against these columns being richly carved.

In the panel over the window above the archway is an achievement of the Arms of Scotland (see Plate 18), enclosed in a carved border. These Arms of Scotland are not of very common occurrence in our old buildings.

The octagonal towers, which originally had been finished with pyramidal roofs, as seen from an old drawing of Timothy Pont's of date 1620, are enriched on their external angles with slender circular shafts, bases, bands, and caps, and have above the first floor window a richly carved panel moulding enclosing coats of arms, that on the South Tower being the arms of the Earl of Mar, and that on the North of his Countess (see Plates 13-14).

There is a local tradition that the stones for this erection were taken from the Abbey of Cambus-

kenneth, across the Forth from Stirling, but everything I can see about this fine old erection points in an opposite direction. There is no comparison in style between the two buildings. Cambuskenneth Abbey was an ecclesiastical structure erected centuries before this one, and having its stones moulded and enriched with the peculiar characteristics of its time. "Mar's Work" details are hundreds of years later, and the whole of them dovetail in with the work of the middle of the sixteenth century, and, being such a good example of our Scots Renaissance, ought to be lovingly and carefully preserved. Many of the bands and caps of the corner columns were enriched with carving. On Plate 2 is given two examples of the best preserved of them.

The under flat had been used as shops or booths, while the upper floor had been used as his Lordship of Mar's residence. Several examples of masons' marks on the hewn work are given on Plate 5.

On Plate 8 is shown the inscriptions above each of the Tower doors. On the one on the South

Tower the house is called by Lord Mar his "LVGING." Many of the houses of old belonging to the nobility of Scotland are termed their "Ludgings" in the old title-deeds, and we have it still in use to designate the handsome pile of buildings in Castle Wynd, built by the Earl of Stirling, as Argyll's Lodging, this house having been subsequently possessed by an Earl of Argyll. See also the inscription on Plate 16, which is placed over the passage archway to what has been the inside courtyard.

The carved ornaments on Plates 9-10, which are situated between the ground and first floor windows, are quaint. The A. with the coronet is the initial of the Countess of Mar, who was Annabella, daughter of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine. See also her arms impaled with her husband's on Plates 13-14.* The ornament with the coronet

* Another instance of the arms of the Regent and those of his wife, Lady Annabella Murray, being brought into juxtaposition exists in connection with a rock-crystal jug or ewer, which, according to family tradition, was given to

and the initials I.R.6. (King James VI.), intertwined with a ribbon, and the one No. 10 (Plate 9) with the St. Andrew's Cross, coronet, and thistle, are especially of good design. The various figures as they are at present supporting the columns of the front, with their caps, are given on Plates 11-12.

Sketches of the carved arms on the Towers are given to a larger scale on Plates 13-14, the Earl of

them by Queen Elizabeth, through one of her agents or ambassadors in Scotland, to be used for a baptism in their own family, at a time when they were in charge of the infant King James, but before Mar became Regent. The hall marks on the jug show that it was made by an Edinburgh goldsmith named James Kok, who had been Deacon of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths in 1563-4, and the Deacon's punch is that of George Heriot, father of the founder of Heriot's Hospital, who held the office of Deacon from 1565 to 1567, during which years the jug must have been made. Now, on the top or lid of the jug the arms of the Regent and of his wife, the Countess Annabella Murray, appear, parted by pale. Subsequently the christening jug appears to have passed from the Countess Annabella, or their son, the Lord Treasurer Mar, to his second wife, Lady Marie Stewart, a cousin of King James, who left it, apparently, with most of her moveable property, to her younger son Charles, from whom it descended to Sheriff Erskine Murray, by whom it was exhibited at two of the Glasgow exhibitions. Latterly, however, it was disposed of for family reasons, and is believed to be now in the possession of Sir Samuel Montague, Bart.

Mar's on the South Tower, with his motto, " Je pense plus " on a ribbon, the one on the North Tower being his arms impaled with those of his wife, enclosed in an ornamental wreath to imitate a silken or other fabric, tied at intervals with ornamental cord. A detail to a larger scale is also given of this knot. Here also we give a note of all the gargoyles that are to be seen at present, and we may note in passing that these are all imitations, and have been used only for ornamentation, and not for use.

On Plate 16 is given a larger drawing of one of the figures, No. 3 of Plate 11. The figure represents some one holding an open book, on which is the remains of some inscription.

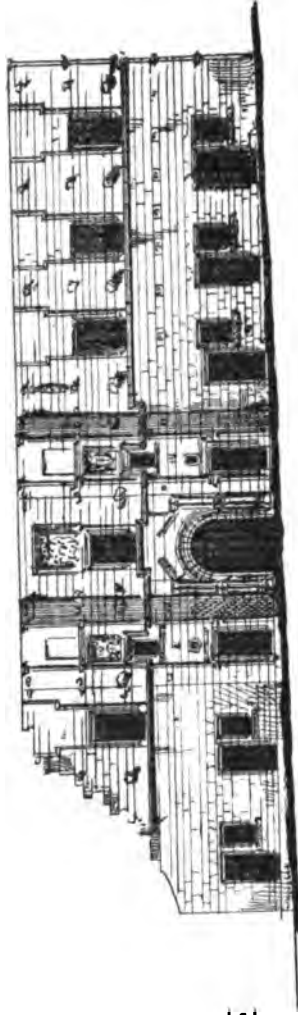
The bottom figure on this Plate is now at Cambusbarron, a little village about a mile and a half to the south of Stirling, and forms the top stone of a gate pillar. Another of a similar style lies on the ground beside this one. From their character and details I would say they have been at one time

brought from the Castle of Stirling, and are about the period of James V.

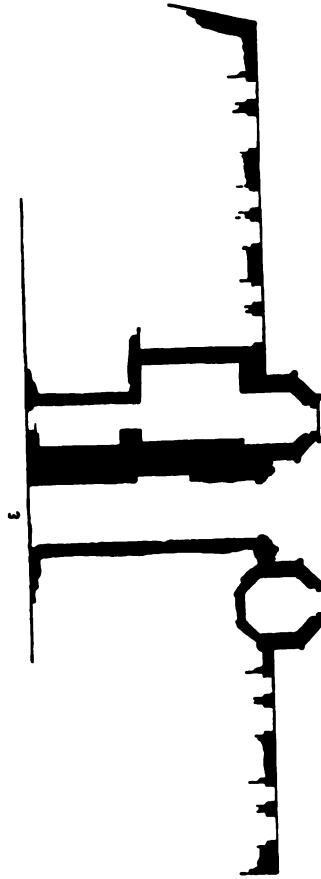
Plate 18 shows the royal achievement of arms in the centre of this erection, and the sketches of fragments below are lying against one of the inside walls. The canopied stone looks as if it had been a mural monument of the fifteenth century, and the other one is evidently a boss, thrown out of the churches during some subsequent alterations.

SKETCH DRAWINGS.

Wars-Wark:



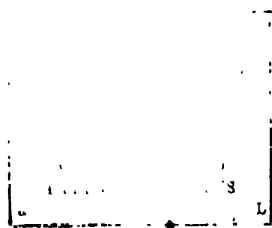
Elevation



Plan.

Plate 1.

(33)



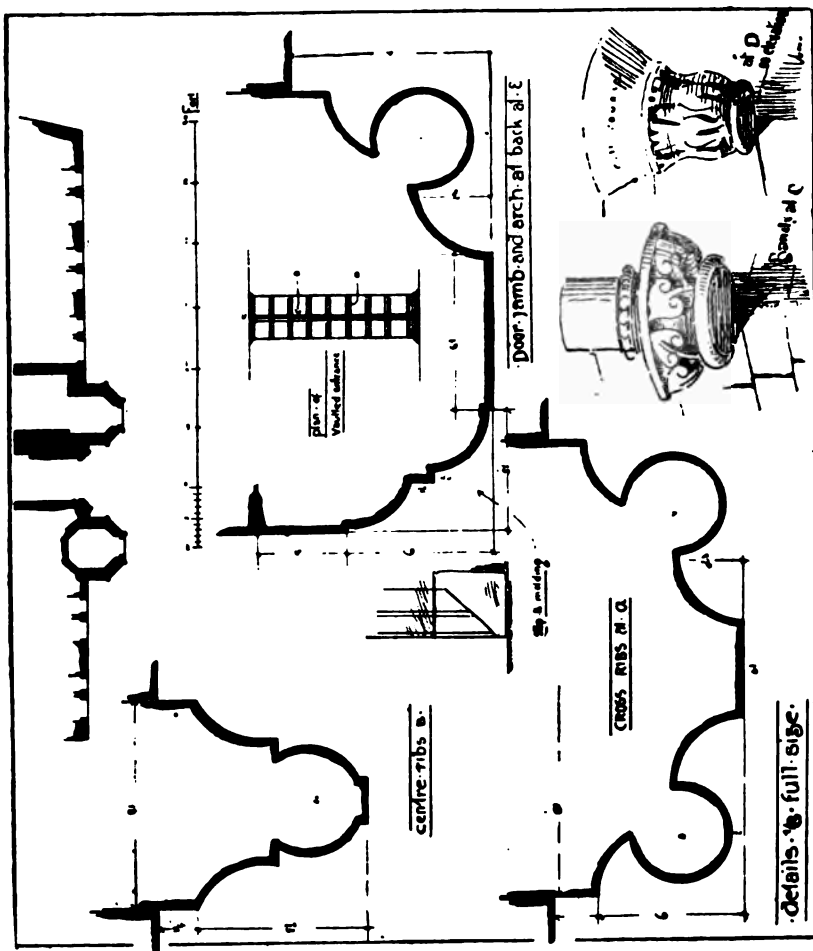
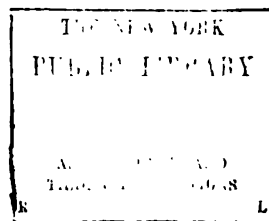


Plate 2.



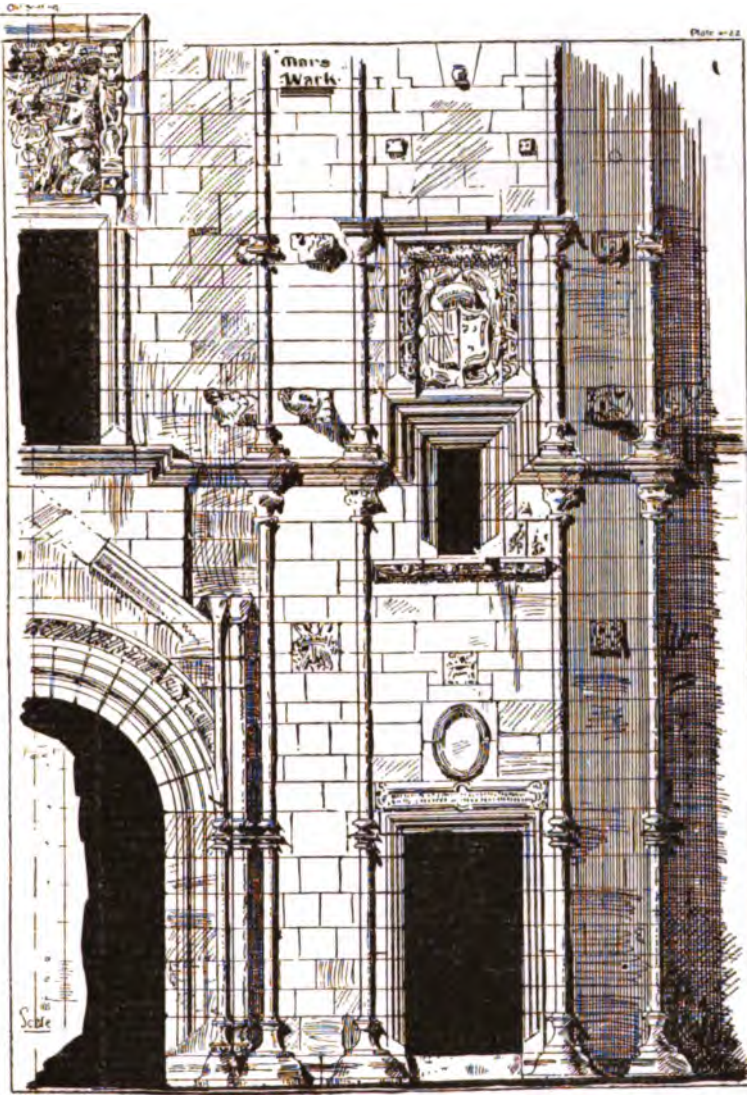
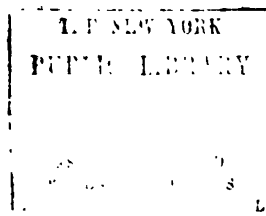
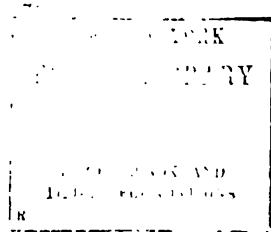
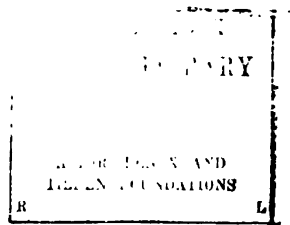


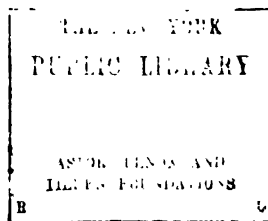
Plate 3.

(67)









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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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51

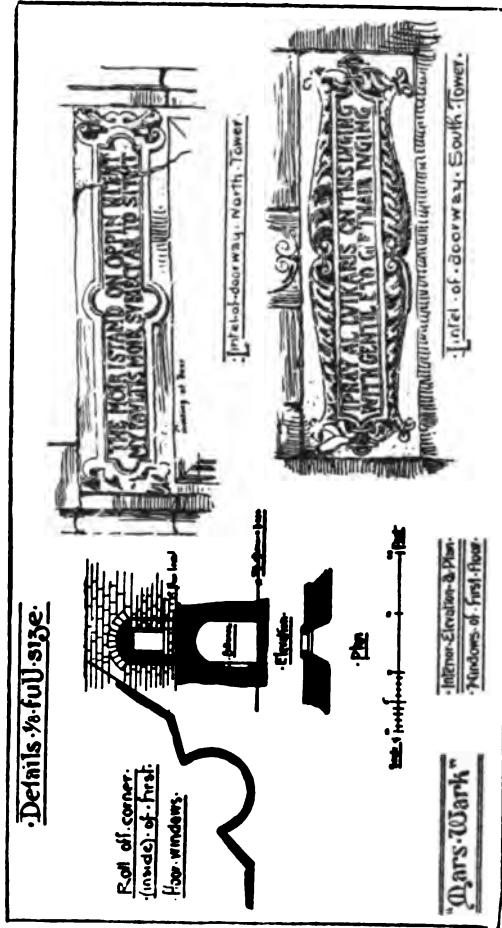
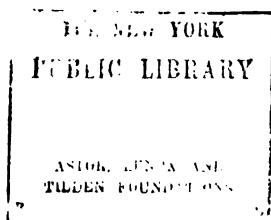


Plate 8.



hood mold of arch
of Entrance gateway

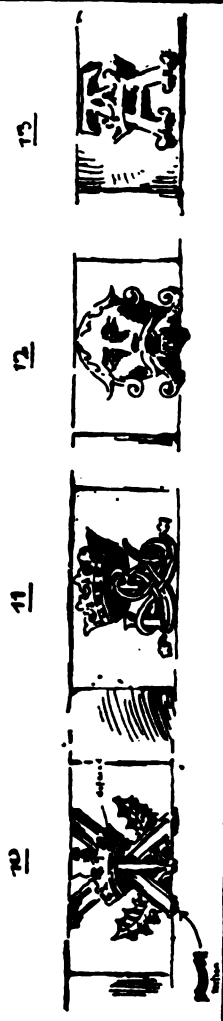
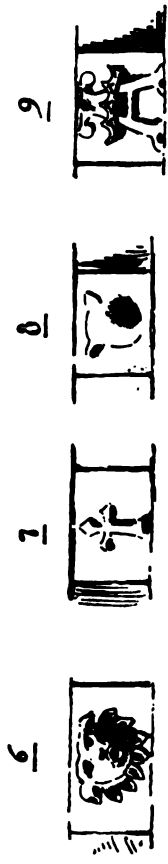
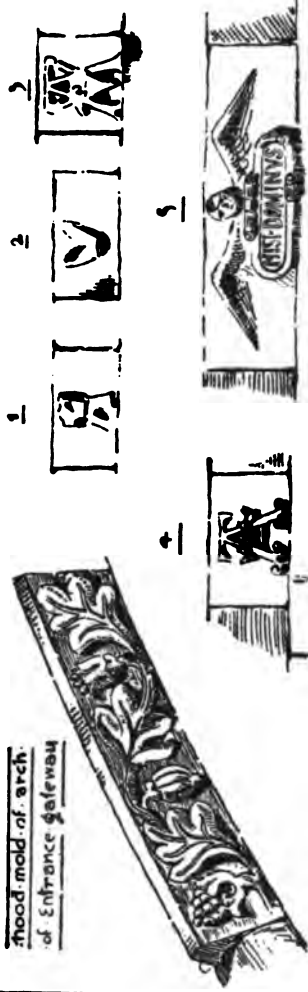


Plate 9.

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ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATION

R

14



Carved ornaments
between ground and
first floor windows.



Diagram of positions.



Chil-course.

Ground floor windows.



Chil-course 1st floor
window north tower.



Chil-course of the main part of the tower.

"Mars-Wark"

Sketches of the Carved Work.

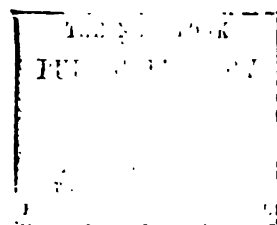


Diagram of Positions

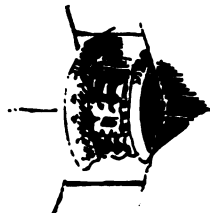
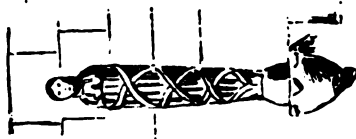
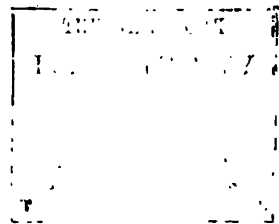


Plate 11.



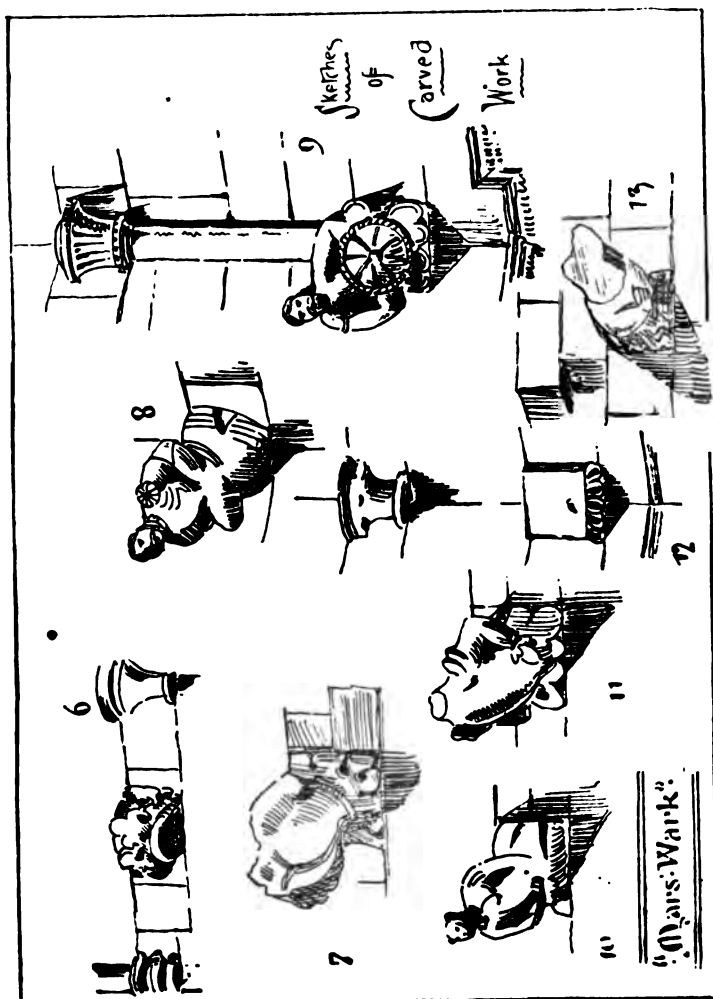
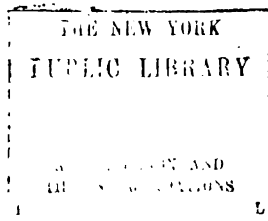
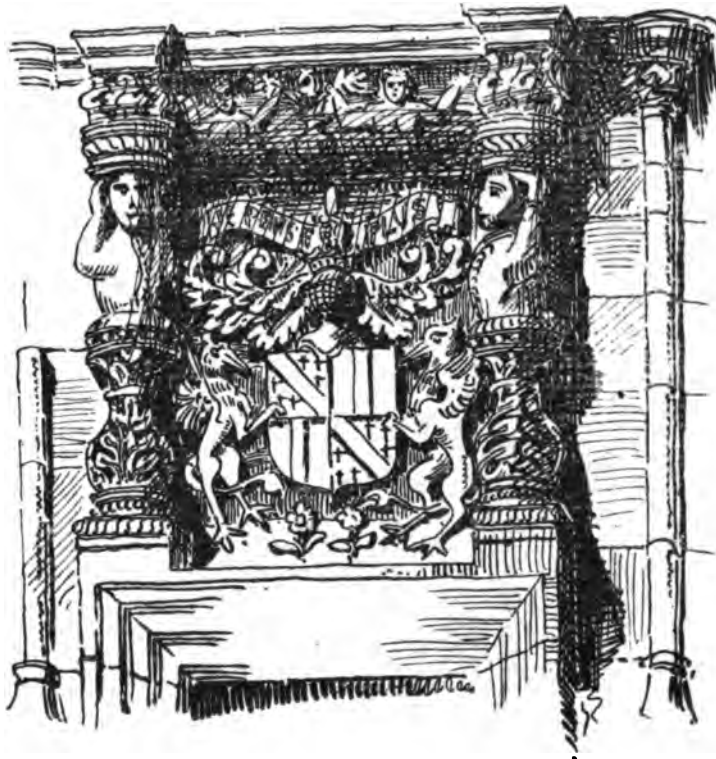


Plate 12.



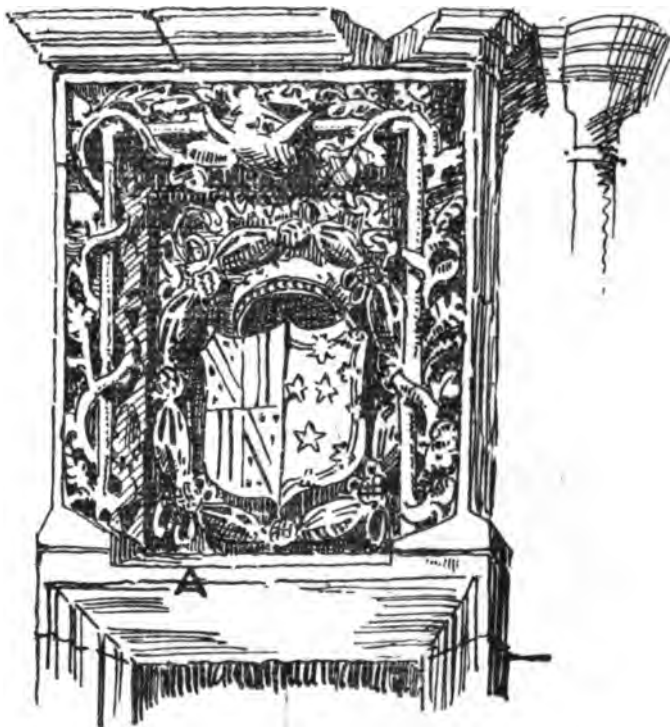


South Tower

Plate 13.

(87)

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North Tower.

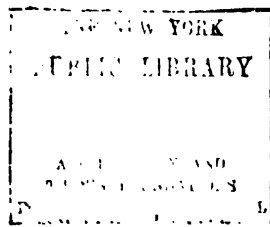
Plate 14.

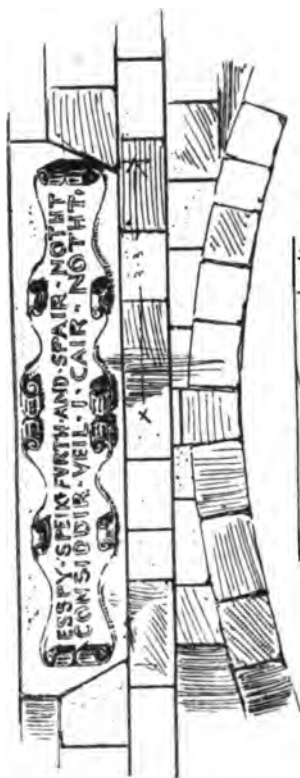
(30)

G

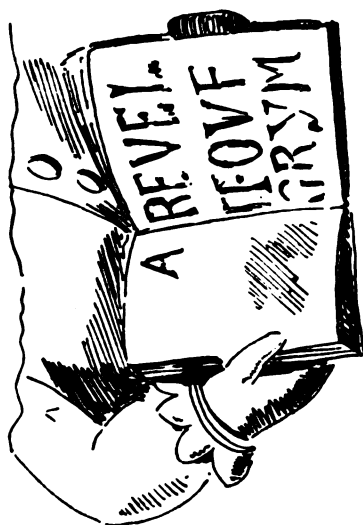
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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS





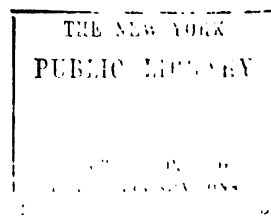
Panel above Entrance at back.



Dars
Wark.

Part of figure no. 3.
to larger scale showing
what is left of inscription.

Plate 16.



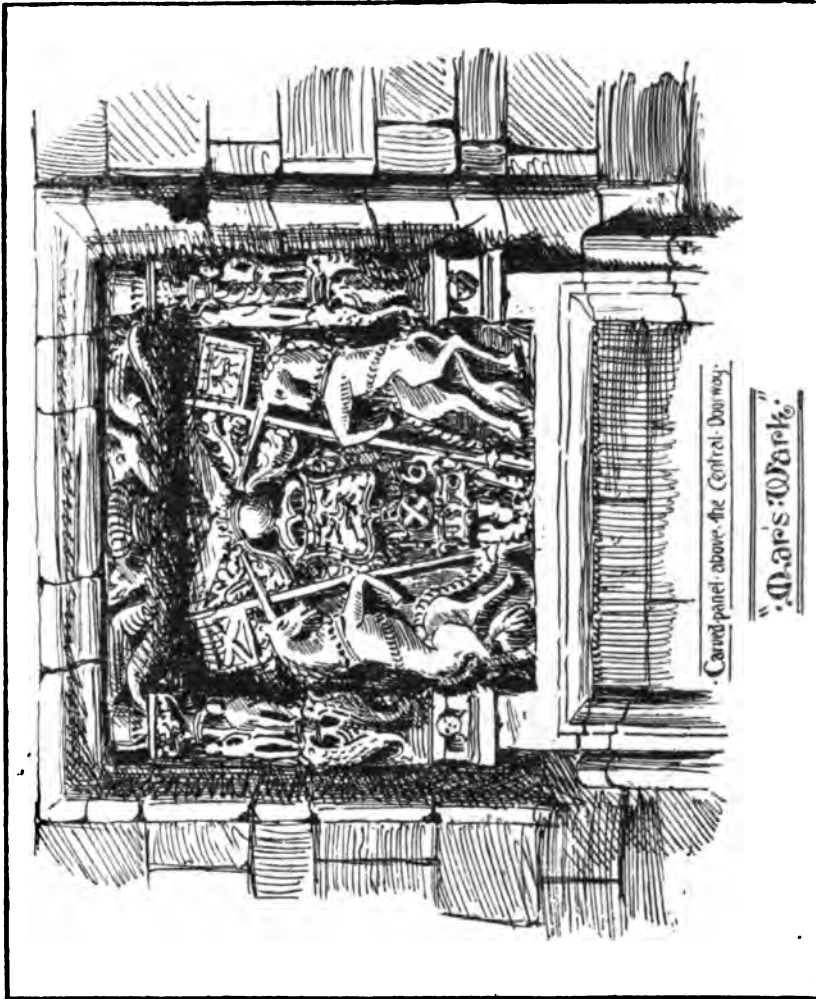
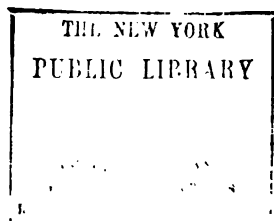


Plate 18.



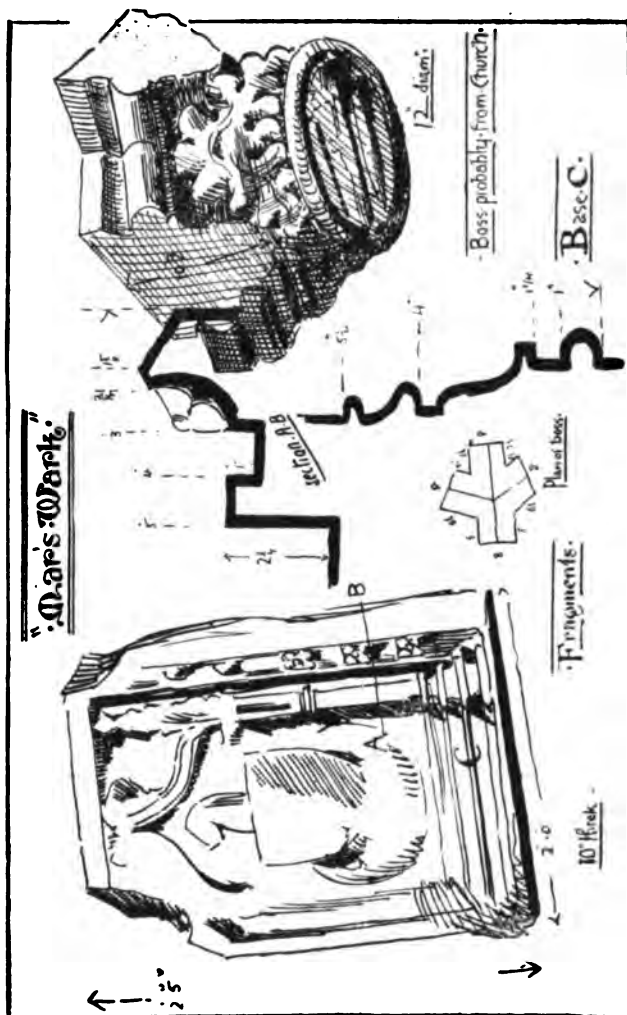


Plate 19.

(80)

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